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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned Ney must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Saratoga Salvation Again.

The commission which is to start the erious difficulties Already in the valu-

ation placed upon their property by the owners of only two springs the total appropriation made by the State Legislature and approved by the Governor is exhausted. Six hundred thousand dollars for two springs, and Saratoga has score to sell-here is a pretty probm, a nice question to decide upon the favored springs which shall be pur-chased. Perhaps this problem could best be left to the Hon. EDGAR TRUMAN Perhaps this problem could BRACKETT for wise solution. Seriously, lowever, if there were needed any monstration, any ultimate proof of the folly of the whole proposition, it is made the ultimate victim of this inexdicable piece of Executive generosity. Plainly not \$600,000, but \$6,000,000 will at Saratoga's own valuation.

Fortunately before any money can be spent bonds must be issued, must be sold. We have already indicated our conviction, which has never been sputed, that the law authorizing this ue was unconstitutional. We venture to predict that when the bonds are placed upon the market a taxpayer's suit will be forthcoming to test the validity of the law, and the value of these bonds will be temporarily if not permanently destroyed. In the meantime a return to reason and a régime of necessary and old fashioned economy in State finances may bring with it the repeal of one of the most indefensible of recent laws.

To such a desirable outcome this latest exhibition of local greed will doubtless contribute.

One Ray of Hope.

The excellent old Picayune of New Orleans gets right out with the pelians and screams. A blow of deadly port has been struck at New Orleans and incidentally at the whole Missislippi Valley by a dastard and delinment Administration:

The capture of New Orleans in the early part st serious blow that could be struck at the South's metropolis and greatest seapor at it gave to the enemy control of the Mississian ver by which the South was irreceverably riven into two parts, destroying all connections

To-day New Orleans is no safer from th lacks of a foreign foe, so far as preparations a physical defence have been made, than to in 1862, the differences in ships and armament eing taken into consideration, and the main our limited navy could make, supplemented torpedoes planted in the river.

What was accomplished in the capture of this city may be just as easily done again, and reference to those passages of past history has been suggested by the expressed intention of our ernment to leave New Orleans in its present innerstanted situation, and to close and dismantithe paval station that has been established here. sea gate of the vast and rich heart of our contito such fate as may chance to befall it."

Of course the army branch of the

Government, which has charge of the land defences on the lower Mississippi River, does not share this gloomy view. Our ordnance and artillery specialists have had the forts below the city in charge for some years and they think that the vast territory drained by the Mississippi's tributaries would to plump into the Arkansas River with my great European Power, no lighted corncob pipe at him. matter how prodigious its resources. That, however, is not the point at all. The point is that the various commercial stockings worn by the "common everyand financial bodies of New Orleans, in- day folk," the cheap woollen hats of cluding the Progressive Union, are "thoroughly apolised" and have formulated a "solemn protest" against the pro-"cheap looking glass hanging on the cheap looking glass hanging on the back porch, where the farmer washes posed abandonment of the Mississippi back porch, where the farmer washes River to devouring foreign hordes. It is his face at his return to his humble mighty eloquent document, too, re- meal." Panama Canal, the deep water en- there none of those "Colonial" looking opulation of more than fifty millions trying aloud for protection against to his humble meal, ask most ungodly a ruthless and licentious foe. Other bodies, from New Orleans to St. Paul and carved glasses, and invent for them

shat is needed to dispel gathering terrors is a completion of the around the fireside at eventide"; there naval station at New Orleans and the is a tax on that. Last, most and worst employment of a few thousand skilled of all, there is or is to be a tax of 75 cents workman with nothing in particular to on the family Bible. This is the tax

eep them busy! The Picayune goes on to say:

"The proposed abandonment by the national of any defence of New Orleans is in the approved and ancient way:

Perritary from France he had no authority from mgress for such action, but he realized that control of their outlet to the sea and to market utility, that is put upon the free list by this bill. for the products of all the people west of the Meghany Mountains, that region would sooner

"Under those efroumstances it is more than remarkable that the national Government would ndertake to treat with such contempt and inwho live and have their homes and their mous interests in this grand valley."

We should not despair, however, if we dwelt in the Mississippi Valley, especially at some snug little place like Omaha er Minneapolis. Santiago de oughly. He is really good, entertain-Cuba was defended only by two or three six inch rifles and a few old seventeenth century smooth bores in the Morro Castle, and yet it endured some weeks of bombardment by Sampson's entire fleet in 1898 and seemed none the worse for it after the army had captured the city. We do not expect this reminiscence to allay the panic which has

seized upon "the commercial and financial bodies," neither is it likely that New Orleans will take any reassurance from he betrayed his utter lack of compre the thought that the defences of the hension of the seriousness of his offence river are in the hands of United States Army men who probably know as much State in the spring water business at about their own business as the Progressarators has already begun to face sive Union does; but we think we may about their own business as the Progreswith reason look forward to at least one beneficent result of all this brandishing of bugaboos.

Certainly, if the Government has callously abandoned the entire valley to the invasion of foreign janissaries we men able to read and write, men who need not spend that \$50,000,000 a have passed an examination as to their year to deepen the waterways and thereby expedite their work of rapine and destruction. The politicians and

#### The Low Combed Rooster.

The Low Combed Rooster of Arkansas in this latest development. Saratoga ington reporters the other day that his explanation made by the Justice by BRANDE::DURG requires more or less exto be saved by a State bond issue of tariff speech in the Senate would, "in whom he was sentenced he did not un- planation in order to be understood 600,000, and instantly the valuation of the language of the Scriptures, make derstand the enormity of his transgresthe property to be saved is increased by the galled jade wince." This derange- sion until he was actually put in a cell, if to be a proper subject for congratulation aps and bounds. 'Every spring owner ment of quotations may be an invention he does now. is eager to sell, so eager that he increases of the enemy. The Low Collared That the refinements and intricate his price, and the tax payer of the State statesman is not only a jest himself technicalities of the law should puzzle but the cause of jesting in other men. the layman is not surprising. But the The real questions were as to the reason One distinction, however, malice itself writ of habeas corpus is not a refinement cannot deny to him. He can empty or intricate technicality, nor is the sol- that it was buying and printing a genuine be necessary to save Saratoga; that is, the Senate chamber more quickly than emn command of a court a thing reniptions. It is sedicased to Arkansas, ciates something of importance they thought it had from one of the execu to "the plain people," who, it seems, have a Gop of their own:

"The Gop of the plain people of this country has decreed that he [Dollar BILL] shall not be Presi dent of the United States."

Mr. BRYAN doesn't regard this decree as final. In his opinion it is merely interlocutory. Senator Davis sweetens the prohibition by saying that Mr. BRYAN "will never circumscribe the field of his usefulness, the field of his eternal greatness, by accepting a seat in the United States Senate." It is a fact that Chautaugua is more than liberally represented in that body already. But let us catch some native of their art are. Every member had his dignity has it acted throughout! strokes, some bits of Arkansas genre, in this Jeffersonian orator. "High col lared lawyers" and "colossal fortunes" we can find anywhere, but nobody save BOB TAYLOR—and in the Senate he is nobody-can make political economy tune up or shake a leg in this fashion:

"I used to think the prettiest sight I ever saw in ries of teaching. country dance; but I never imagined, Mr. President, that we were paying \$8 in taxes for the eight yards of calloe worn by our partners. Under art there would not be the same harmony present law & tax of 8 cents per square yard is laid, or \$8 in taxes upon \$13 worth of cotton

It is "the vote of the nigger" in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, the Low Collared persuades himself, that keeps the Caucasian race out of power, for the majority of the white men are Democrats. What are the Republicans doing for these sons of HAM?

"Under the present bill, sir, fifty yards of cotton checks-that is a thing that every little nigger in the South has to wear. A cotton check slip is the first thing that a nigger kid wears. want to tell Republican Senators what they are doing for nigger kids--fifty yards of cotton checks, costing 13 cents per yard, worth \$6.50 paid a tax of \$1.95; but under the present law a duty of 8 cents a square yard is laid, a tax of \$1 on \$6.50 worth of goods. Tell me, sir, that this is equality, that this is justice? Go before the American people in the next campaign and tell ward. They will dodge from you, Mr. President like a blind goose in a back alley that hears a hissing noise, or an old mule who has been hit too frequently over the head with a bridle.

Or like a certain former Governor Arkansas dodging a licking or ready perfectly safe in the event of a war Attorney-General Rogers pointed a

See how the necessaries of the plain people are taxed, the common, everyday men and boys, the "wool hats" of Araroused" and have formu- kansas, Georgia and elsewhere; the We bleed at the picture, but gathentic Pilgrim, has this to say: to the early completion of the query the cheap looking glass. Are to the river and a throbbing glasses left in the South? We have known a farmer in the North, returning prices for some of these rudely picture and from Hickman to Pittsburg, will a pedigree that would have made the no doubt join the chorus at an early day and the thunder thereof will make But we bleed again at "the old man's Washington shiver in its shoes." fiddle" (BoB TAYLOR again) "that has so often brought peace and happiness the low collared Caucasians of Arkansas will never pay. As for the free list, it can fail to note the characteristic matesets the orator to ejaculating "My Gop!"

net merely a stroke at this city, but what is a . Instead of cheap shoes and free leather we are ently his meaning is that the removal of given specae and rags. MMy God, Mr. President, the shed would be a violation of all the

moment, I call upon the members of the coas long as the mouth of the great river was in who are present to point out to me one item o pause for an answer. Oh, Mr. President, echo answerst Apatite-I do not reckon it is the old He means, of course, a coal shed. appetite that we all carry around with us; I do not simmon schedule, and make cheap possums for the White House emblem? My Gop, Mr. Presi free, iree, just like the Gospel of the lowly Naza rene-free to the poor in all countries and al

We can't understand why Mr. DAVIS empties the Senate chamber so thoring, low collared vaudeville.

#### The Imprisoned Policeman,

Undoubtedly the policeman now i the Kings county jail for contempt of court has the sympathy of all the other policemen in town, and he himself seems to be very much surprised to learn that his commitment means a real and not a purely nominal punishment. In his belief that he was to be a civil prisoner and the severity with which a man guilty of such a contempt should be punished. It is almost inconceivable, yet it is a fact, that the police have so long been a law unto themselves and the lieve honestly that they are above all legal restraint.

It is discouraging to learn that among fitness to serve as peace officers, such an opinion should obtain. Yet there would have acted substantially as he did under the circumstances, and it is a revelation of this state of mind that even is said to have told some of the Wash- after his prosecution and the elaborate Times has been left by the acquittal of

any other Senator. He proved this quiring high intellectual attainments to again Saturday. And yet his speech comprehend. A jail sentence is a seriwas amusing enough, though we miss ous experience and may teach not only something of the old epithets and con- the man who endures it but his assohave never learned or have forgotten.

#### Harmonious Music Teachers.

The music teachers are meeting again in New York and their proceedings are likely to be accompanied with the usual erings. This mood is not, however, characteristic of all councils of these pedagogues. It was during the last year, if sors who had united to maintain the possible to agree. They could not get so own ideas as to the best methods of cultivating the talents of pupils; so this association which was to accomplish so much for the correct principles in the art of song went to pieces, and every separate piece felt convinced that in it alone resided the true theo-

come to the city from nearly every town in the State were professors of vocal among the delegates. They seem to the lay mind more disputatious than sidecent exercise of arbitrary power. their colleagues, more exigent as to their own infallibility, less tolerant of possible virtue in other schools. All branches of musical instruction are represented at the meeting, and pianists, violinists and other instrumental instructors as well as teachers of choral singing in the schools take Association of Music Teachers

## A Pilgrim's Confession

It is with mingled emotions that we It is with mingled emotions that we read in the columns of the Boston Daily tavorite. Colonel Stupsky, has been arrested.

Advertiser a despatch from the historic libink it's an outrage. They branded his boy's Advertiser a despatch from the historic town of Plymouth recording that our humble but earnest appeal for the restoring of Plymouth Rock has there been received with "considerable amusement not unmixed with indignation." If we cannot understand the levity we are equally at loss to comprehend an indignation which apparently flows not from any misstatement of fact, but rather from a resentment at the promulgation of facts that may not be questioned; facts which more eloquently than our poor words ery out for the restoring of Plymouth Rock.

Of the need of the restoration this despatch itself is the best evidence. The witness therein quoted Mr. ARTHUR LORD, a gentleman familiar to all New England and chiefly to Plymouth as an

"The fact is that the whole property [adjoinng the rock) is owned by the Pilgrim Society and being improved all the time. The society owns the wharf there, and the pearest coal shed is of the wharf beyond. Of course the coal shed is not you have monitoned. I can only rem a beautiful thing, but what can you do? It is connected lines. The chorus ended: the wharf beyond. Of course the coal shed is not | you have hard to find a place like this where you cannot

Of course the first thing that must appeal to Mr. LORD's auditors is the admission that it is the Pilgrims themselves who maintain for trade and traffic the ugly wharf that interrupts the ancient tangency of sea and Plymouth Rock. If we suspected this our regard for libel laws restrained our mention. In the matter of the coal shed too, who rialism in the latter day Pilgrim's tone. "What can you do?" he asks. Apparas of thrift—an u

acrifice of profit to mere patriotism.

It is with the final question Mr. LORI propounds, however, that we are most concerned. It is the problem in statement: "It is hard to find a place like this where you cannot find one. have said earlier that Riverside Drive in this town supplied such a place—that Plymouth Rock once established here under the safe care of a New York Park Commissioner, neither commerce not trade, neither the desire for gain not the itching palm of profit would approach or abut it-that to all unborn generations, as safe as CLEOPATRA'S in two years, is now in the market for a needle in Central Park, it would remain unmolested and unpolluted.

"I do not see anything wrong with the surroundings of Plymouth Rock, and I have been by it twice to-day, says Mr. LORD. We feared it was thus The citizen of Illinois, two subjects of alien princes, they from three widely varying points of view alike and equally felt the horror of the present posture of Plymouth Rock. Remote in sympathies and sentiment to them all there came the press of protest. But the resident of Plymouth, the Pilgrim in whose veins the blood of the Fathers flows-he passes it twice in one day and is deaf and blind to the compelling emotions of the place.

Plymouth Rock will be restored. have said it and we repeat it, but it is \$24,000,000. Bucharest saks a mod testimony such as Mr. Lord's that leads of \$5,000,000 at 4 per cent. Buenos Ayres is well advanced in negotiations for is reluctantly to the conclusion that the \$15,000,000, and the Kongeriget Norges entire population that many of them be- first step in restoration must be rescue, that the historic stone must first be torn from the trade stained hands of its is in process of floating \$10,000,000 worth present commerce corrupted guardians of paper which it has recently decide before the real restoration can begin, to issue Perhaps, moreover, such rescue should be prompt-before those Pilgrims who are "improving the property all the is little doubt that there are hundreds time" should find in the allure of some the newspapers can look after this and of policemen who, certainly before the dividend provoking "improvement" some pretext for the final obliteration of Plymouth Rock.

The position in which the New York clearly, but it seems to us on the whol Of the absolute good faith of the Times in accepting and publishing as authentic this important fabrication there has never been the least doubt in any candid mind ableness of our contemporary's belief article, and secondly as to its behavior after it became evident (or probable) that the article was not what the Times believed it to be at the time of publication The effect of the Brandenburg trial is to confirm the Times s statement that it tors of Mr. CLEVELAND's estate sufficient guaranty of the genuineness of the docu-ment, and that it would never have bought the article of the vender without such supposed attestation by Mr. HASTINGS This is a somewhat delicate matter, lying principally between the newspaper and harmony that marks these annual gath- the executor. Whatever may be said of the initial error, only one thing can be said or, thought of the correctness of Times's subsequent course and of its we remember correctly, that the profes- It called in the police. It called in the attitude toward the public and the truth. District Attorney. It subjected its inhighest principles of bel canto found it im- terior processes to the scrutiny of the law. In a very annoying if not trying predicafar as to settle what the true principles ment, with what courage, sincerity and

Regardless of the merits of Commis ioner WILLIAMS'S order that immigrants arriving at this port in the second cabine of steamships must have \$25 each to be admitted, its imposition on the passengers on the Ryndam if they were not warned of it at the time of buying tickets is an arbitrary and outrageous proceeding. It knowledge of such a rule until they reached this side. To deport any of them for noncompliance with what amounts to an ex post facto regulation would be a

#### The Argument for the Taft Tax. From the Philadelphia Press.

Such a tax brings also Federal supervision and regulation of all corporations. This is demanded by the great mass of American voters. They are weary of corporate abuses. They are alarmed by the growth part in the deliberations. The peda- of corporate power. They see the need of gogues in bel canto are not able to have systematic reports, records and accounts the floor to themselves, and that cer- for all corporations. The Taft plan for a tainly makes for the harmony of the 2 per cent, tax on the net income of all cor deliberations of the New York State porations will in the end bring Federal pervision, regulation and publicity for corporations.

## Taking Care of Colonel Slupsky.

arm with punk.
I think you should defend Colonel Slupsky edi torially. A public character such as Colon Sluspky ought not to be arrested on such trivia ST. LOUIS, June 28.

We have no doubt of Colonel Slupsky' ability to take care of himself in a matter in which his conduct was that of a fond parent and lover of children of school age

## Saratoga's Public Spirit.

From the Spring leld Republican. The commissioners appointed by Governor Hughes to expend the over \$500,000 appropriated by the Legislature to make a State reservation of the mineral springs in Saratoga have organ lized, and an investigation of the many properties Involved will be made as the first step toward their purchase. It is said that two of the most figure close to the total amount of the State ap propriation, and in these two cases appraisers will probably have to be called in. There ought to be enough public spirit in Saratoga Springs to prevent a defeat or check of the State's pro

## The Railway Song Birds.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUX—Sir: My mothersed to sing a railway song that differed from an While working on the railway, the railway, railway.

While working on the railway,

NEW YORK, June 30. PRANE P. DAVIS.

A timely and striking article in the North Amer an Review for July is Mr. Henry Jones Ford's analysis of the direct primary plan, of which he says that "it is only by some dire confusion of thought that good men can advocate such a per-nicious nostrum." Calonel Willard French's plea for a permanent tariff and efficient revenue system is in effect a stricture upon the present unscien-tific method of raising revenue. An article of hardly less present interest is Mr. Edwin Maxey's account of the building up of the Japanese mer-chant marine by subsidies. The law of aerial navigation is the subject of an injeresting dis-cussion by Mr. Lyttleton Foz. Mr. W. D. Howell reviews the fiction of Eden Philipotts.

#### FRENCH SAVINGS.

the savings of France are ho to an estimate recently lished in Brussels the sum extrac it in the last two years to be tent to for eign States and cities reached the pretty total of four thousand million france, or

Streams of cash are constantly flowing from the great banking houses of Paris to all parts of the world. At the present time there are nine negotiations in prog-ress for great foreign loans. Brazil, which has borrowed 435,000,000 frances to establish an agricultural loan fund for the State of Sao Paulo. Nicaragua has virtually concluded a deal for a loan of 30,000,000 francs. The Finance Minof \$0,000.000 francs. The Finance Minister of Servia has opened pourparlers for the floating of 160,000,000 francs worth of bonds, the money to be devoted to reilroad building and the purchase of armament. The Uprawa Fondawa or mortgage bank, a State institution of Servia which makes vast advances for agricultural work, is also booking for an advance on the search their best energies and to read the results therefrom, but to combine, one the results therefrom, but to combine, one with another, those best energies and to read the results therefrom, but to combine, one with another, those best energies and to read the results therefrom, but to combine, one with another, those best energies and to read the results therefrom, but to combine, one with another, those best energies and like-with another, those best energies and like-with another, those best energies and to read the results therefrom, but to combine, one with another, those best energies and like-with another, those best energies and like-w cultural work, is also looking for an advance of 30,000,000 francs.

The canton of Berne has made known

in financial circles that it will soon be ready to begin negotiations for a six million dollar loan for public works. It is only waiting for the necessary authorisation to be embedied in a law by the Cantonal Council. St. Petersburg wants Hypothekbank, a Norwegian institution

This makes a total of \$111,000,000 sough in loans at one time in Paris, yet none the operations is of first rate magnitude and none of the borrowers of first rate importance. It represents merely the routine business of the owner of

## THE SHAME OF PLYMOUTH. National Subscription Suggested to Res

Elsewhere we reprint from THE SUN & o ican showed Plymouth Rose as a second and a German. The letter ought to be read by everybody, and the blood of Americans will boil who rejoice in the name and have regard for ancestry or for American institutions. When the ancestry or for American institutions. When the facts are known there will be a universal deman that the rock upon which the Pilgrims steppe shall be preserved properly and be no longer repreach to New England and the nation. TR SUN prints the photograph to which its correspondent refers and is moved to a just indignation its heart is sore against the Yankees, and it asks where else in all the world save in this same land could trade so trespass upon tradition. "Whereise would the cornerstone of a national edific be permitted to desay or be forgotten, or survive If at all, as a more trade mark!" Something must be done, but TRE SUN has no suggestion to offer. We have: If Massachusetts and New England will not do the right thing a popular subscription should be started. In which case the nation would show that Plymouth Rock, which Massa-chusetts and New England neglect, is cherished by all the rest of

We heartily second the suggestion. To avoid jealousies and to escape any appearance of seeking local advantage, however. THE SUN ventures to suggest that ment be made custodian of the fund, thus insuring the preservation of the truly national scope and character of the move-ment in behalf of Plymouth Rock.

# From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. It was in many respects a notable career that was brought to a close by the death of Thomas Flannery, which occurred last

Had Mr. Flannery, who was in his sey enty-sixth year, lived until September he would have completed sixty years in the service of this newspaper. That is a long time for a man in the newspaper business stitutes a record in such work in this coun try. For more than fifty-three years Mr. Flannery was superintendent of the newsroom, and was, in point of continuous service, the oldest superintendent of a news-room in the United States. He was with the the Union, and from the time the two journals were united in 1856 he has been in charge of the newsroom, giving his execu to their development in consequence of the many changes through which printing has passed during the last half century. When the Union and Advertiser Company was one of its stockholders, and for three years and a half he has been its vice-president. He may be truly said to have grown old in its service, for he was not sixteen when, it and ever since to that journal and the cor solidated Union and Advertiser he has, as youth and veteran, devoted his skill and

energy.

Although Mr. Flannery was a thorough going American - he came here when he was fifteen-he was also a thorough Celt. had the true Celtic wit, which was freely brought into play whenever occasion invited its manifestation. His disposition was genial. He made many friends and held their friendship. His reading was ex-tensive, and as he had a retentive memory his mind was a storehouse of information as to affairs of his times. Especially was this the case as to matters relating to Roch ester, whose growth he watched for sixty

## Dangerous Fourth of July Fireworks.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It might be well at this time to warn all citizens what freworks contribute most largely to tetanus cases is children, lockjaw, &c.

Those doing harm to children are cannon crackers, and particularly toy pistols which explode blank cartridges. Small (ordinary sized) frecrackers, small torpodoes and small paper caps are among the safer noise producing explo-sives for children, though these are none too safe niess properly used.

Blank cartridges should never be discharge

toy weapons, this being the cause of most he totanus cases. he tetanus cases.

As over five hundred deaths of children by locklaw were reported in the United States as the result of last Fourth of July, the above facts

abould be generally known. In case a wound made it should be at once treated by a good au geon. The chances are otherwise too great. GRORGE S. PARKER.

## The Contributor Turns.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: It isn't that I don't need the money—I do—but for the sake of precedent, there being no authors' union, I have declined an editor with thanks, who wishes for "an immediate contribution to his Christman number." I haven't sent him a printed rejection allo, which would be worded somewhat differentian allo, which would be worded somewhat differentian allo. itp, which would be worded somewhat differ from what he generally favors me with but I've taken a greater revenge. I've writte him the following doggerel in my own hand

Now isn't this a paradox,
Which really every ethic shocks.
To ask a man, when July's here.
To write of merry Chilstones cheer?
Feavens and earth? At Christones time

I've little doubt you li want a rhyme For Independence Day! Great Scottl I will not do it—it's too hot!

THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX.

Keep 9a Trying to Circumvent th Constitution of the United States?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire It has been a great satisfaction to me that my old friend THE SUN has been having the courage to say the things that ought to be said, and at the time they should be said, concerning our national affairs, as few other papers have done, and I have been greatly interested from day to day in your

ditorial remarks.

I believe it to be plain to thinking people that a corporation, rightly conceived and conducted, is no more than the joining of se hands and capital of several to do some thing which one of them might lack the means or the courage, or both, to do alone: hereby permitting greater things to be ac complished. The wonderful growth of this country and its tremendous industries exist only because its people have been free not only to exert their best energies and to rear as the men who compose them. Why pu a penalty, in the form of a tax, upon them for

Then again, why tax incomes at all, as a matter of justice, even if it were constitu-tional? I remember hearing when quite young a lawyer, afterward a Supreme Court ustice, advocating the merits of the inome tax law which was later pronounced nconstitutional, and of my blurting out: Why put a penalty on successful business mergy, foresight, capacity? Why in effect put a premium on incompetence, thriftless incapacity or shiftlessness? Tax the prop-erty of mankind and you have done justice to all." His reply that it was hard to get at was easily met with the reminder that he who could hide his property from taxation would have little difficulty in conceeding is income. My views have not changed. If the Constitution forbade the general Government directly to tax property except by apportionment among the States in proportion to population, it surely will prevent the taxing of the income from that property, whether of individuals or of cor-

The Congress should make an end of its efforts to circumvent the Constitution and proceed to provide, along lines intended by that instrument, the necessary revenue to meet the emergency in which the country finds itself; and not only that, but see to it that our Government shall make a better record for the succeeding four years than this latest, which the people are only jus

beginning to see aright.

The people of this country, who own the stock of its corporations, have been hoping s over, and that there are better calculated to stimulate such hopes READING, Pa., June 29. MCQUEEN.

#### Excise Taxes and the Taft Entering Wedge Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: As the debate on the Taft excise tax is about to begin it might be well to publish Dr. Johnson's definition of excise: "A hateful tax levied upon commodities and adproperty, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." Dr. Johnson never changed this definition.

Shortly after the publication of his dictionary the Commissioners of Excise called on Murray, then Attorney-General, for an opinion whether Johnson was guilty of libel. Murray's opinion has never published. It is said that he regarded the definition as libellous, but he wisely advised against prosecution. (Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Vol. I., p. 194. Edition McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, 1961.) The equitable character of an excise may be learned from a definition in Blackwell

on Tax Titles," quoted in the "Century Dic-tionary," as follows: "An excise 'is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever,' but is a fixed, absolute and direct charge laid on merchandise, products or commodities, without regard to the amount of property belonging to those relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occa-sioned to those by whom the charge is

brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of excise laws." This remark is also quoted in the "Century Dictionary.

In a word, by calling a tax an excise every trace of justice and fair dealing may be dis regarded in its imposition and enforcement The Taft tax is particularly vicious in that it is proposed to impose it on many corpora tions not organized under acts of Congres nor engaged in interstate commerce, but which owe their existence and right to carry on business exclusively to the States. The original legal and only logical theory of an excise was a payment for a right to do some thing that the Government might prohibit as to sell whiskey or gunpowder, to carry a weapon or keep a dog. Corporations organized under the laws of any of our States, however, are under no obligation whatever to the Federal Government for their existence or anything else; conse imposed on corpora ions so organized is a mere grab. NEWARK, N. J., June 30

## The Sixth Tax-and Confiscation?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the st eight years the State and local taxes have increased 40 per cent. I am president a corporation having a capital of \$100,000 and doing a retail trade of \$140,000 a year We pay a county, a school and a borough tax, amounting together to about 2 per cent The State taxes us \$700 for the right to do business, called a mercantile tax. The State also has a tax on income of five mills with a proposed tax of 2 per cent, on net close on to 7 per cent, on our business and

would be confiscation.

We could not return one cent to our stockholders, although they gave us \$100,000 in spot cash for the stock. This is absolutely unfair and ought to be unconstitu Our State lives from its corporation taxes

real estate and personal property going free and untaxed, the corporation being tax levying rights. Five taxes are now eing paid, and with the proposed States tax it will be six taxes.

It is too much and is unfair and unjust.
If the United States Government and the State both have the power to tax incomes they have the power to confiscate property C. F. BROWN BETHI.RHEM, Pa., June 30.

Last Wooden Spoon at Cambridge.

From the London Daily News. There were striking scenes at Cambridge to-lay, when the last Wooden Spoon awarded in connection with the mathematical tripos was handed to the winner, C. L. Holthouse of St. John's. Ingenuity had been taxed to its utmost o make this last celebration of the old tradition fitting spectacle. As its recipient was a rowing

naking the handle of the spoon out of one of the par blades with which he had distinguished himself on the river, and the idea proved thoroughly one don of his college has already entreated fr. Holthouse to present the immortal spoon to

self to surrender it. It was, indeed not without a struggle that he got the trophy for while cutting the rope by which the speed was suspended he was nearly lifted off the floor.
After the ceremony Mr. Holthouse was chaired

THE SOUTHERN STEVED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there is any mortal more contented with his lot than the stevedore of the South he must have been born in a bed of roses with a pair of rose colored glasses; but the stevedore was not born in a bed of roses, nor would he care to be. He prefers the sweety-sour smells of the docks, the rumble of the bar-rel trucks and the whistles of the big white Unlike many of his sable brothers

who loaf around the waterfront he likes to oor, and the harder he labors the happier labor, and the harder he saled his jests.
are his songs and the louder his jests. From far down in the hold of some bessel comes a medley of old Dixie ballads:

Ol' Missus mah'y Will de Weabeh, Willum was a gay deceibeh:
When he put his ahms aroun' her
He looked as fierce es a fobiy pour
Look away! Look away!

Look away down sout in Dixlet When Ah was young Ah used to wait Pass de bottle when 'twas dry En brush away he blue tail fly! Jim crack cohn, Ah doan kee Ol' Mastah's gon' away!

Et rained so habd de uddeh night De weddeh et was dry: De sun so hot Ah froze to defi-

When the noon hour strikes you may see the perspiring, dust begrimed stevedores emerging from the docks and holds and making for the tiny little eating stand

emerging from the docks and holds and making for the tiny little eating stands that are scattered about the waterfront. These little stands and shantles are conducted by the typical old Southern mammy cooks with flaring turbane and gayly figured calloces. It is here the stevedores can feast on such favorite dishes as jowl and greens, pige feet and pige face, yellow corn penes and toothsome pies. Other stevedores bring their lunches in tin pails—iucches that some industrious Lucy or Melinda prepared before dawn.

When lunch is over the stevedore lights his pipe or rolls over on some donvenient cotton bale for a short sleats, but soon he is back at his labore, and the rumble of the truck, the creak of the cranes and the songs of the workers float over the waterfront. Here by the turpentine dock is a big coasting schooner discharging her cargo, while across the slip a long line of dusky men are passing huge bunches of green banans from the hold of a West Indian fruiter. Down among the sidewheeled river packets in a never ending procession of barrel lation trucks and oreaking wheelbarrows. So labors the stevedore.

When the evening fogs settle over the waters and the west begins to redden, the stevedore climbs out of dust and grime and makes his way homeward. He may stop in the little greasy grogshop on the river's rim to get a drink of cheap gin, but he does not loiter long. Compared with the shiftless roustabout who spends his time playing craps around the docks the hard working the docks.

#### AT REAM'S STATION. Major Larkin Resents a Charge Made by General Miles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1

have had my attention called to an article in The Sun of June 3 in which General Nelson A. Miles is quoted at a reunion of the Sixty-first New York, held at Norwich, N. Y., on the previous day, as ac-cusing me with having brought charges against the valor of that regiment. This is false; as false as the claim he makes that he at the head of the Sixty-first New York

is false; as false as the claim he makes that he at the head of the Sixty-first New York recaptured any of the guns of the Twelfth New York battery at the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864.

I never questioned the valor of that regiment. They were splendid fighters, never shirking any duty. I served in the same brigade with them for three years and have the highest admiration for them. Their first commander, Colonel Barlow (afterward Major-General) was one of the bravest of men, and a thorough disciplinarian.

General Miles in this charge seeks to evade the real issue between us. The article says that the Sixty-first Regiment agrees with General Miles. It falls to say in what they agree, turning the tide of that battle, and recaptured the guns and then left the guns for others to take from the field.

General Miles himself admits that the guns were taken from the field by the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. Colonel Lynch, who commanded the brigade on that day, confirms it. I have a letter written by me for my wife three days after the battle in which the following account appears:

I succeeded in railying about twenty men around the colors, charging back nearly to where we were driven from, retaking three guns, driving the nearly and taking the guns from the field.

of the claim I make in regard to the recap-turing of the guns at the battle of Ream's Station. I am very desirious to communi-cate with any of the members of the Sixty-first New York who were present at their reunion held at Norwich, N. Y., on June 2. Major JAMES E. LARKIN. Commanding Fifth New Hampshire Vol-unteers at the Battle of Ream's Station, Everett, Mass., June 29.

The Overworked Adjective "Oriental." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whenever read about the Sigel murder my eyes are diz gled by such phrases as "Oriental" wit, "Oriental" mind, "Oriental" trick, "Oriental" cunning, "Oriental" craft, "Oriental" guile, and a dozen other "Oriental" mental terms which pervade the col-umns. Are there not other cases in which the perpetrators have employed wit, mind, trick, cunning, craft, guile and the like? Are there not other cases which have been just as mysterious and puzzling, and which bave taken the experts weeks and weeks to determine their na-

As far as I know, the Orientals are not pos sessed of the peculiar aptitude of chloroforming a person, putting the corpse in a trunk and send ing out a telegram to perplex others. It is some-thing new to them. Will not those newspapers which want to be particular in their reports make an effort to find out in what nation these and many other practices the Oriental murdere has been following have originated and give them full credit? Probably this Oriental preference has misled the police in their analysis of the

whole case.

Their theories are made entirely in the light of Oriental psychology. Since the cupirit has spent the greater part of his life in a foreign land, his mental makeup must have been imbued with some foreign elements, and to account for his actions we should take into con columbia University, June 29.

## Chinese Tree for California.

From the San Francisco Call. As a result of the labors of trained explorers of the bureau of plant industry in China the forest service has been furnished with a supply of eeds of the Pistacia chinesis, an Oriental tree resembling somewhat the California pepper tree. These seeds were gathered from trees growing the province of Shantung, China, where some them have reached large proportions, A tree standing at the grave of Confucius has

They are well adapted to dry regions and are very long lived. It is hoped the trees grown from this seed will serve as a stock for the pistachio nu

nursery station in southern California, and if the claniations are successful they will be grown ex-

#### Telephone Manners From the Court Journal.

The question of telephone manners and telephone eliquette which has been raised by a discussion in a contemporary is surprising, because it seems to show that even business people admit there is such a thing as telephone manners, though they appear to think the code is exhausted when the man at the other end of the wire has waited their convenience. Unfortunately the telephone manners that exist are only a relic of the past, and the habitual telephoner gradually dismall courtesies. The conversation that with the ring of a bell by one party and a snarp "Hulio" by the other is necessarily s dignity, while the fact that if the spe strangers they will never recognize one another tends to a loss of self-respect. Only the innately courteous observe telephone manners: the rest of the world lapses into something like primitive